

## IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 3, line 14, through page 4, line 4, with the following rewritten paragraph:

For example, aqueous composite particle dispersions which were prepared according to the procedure disclosed in ~~WO 03/000760~~ WO 03/000760 are also suitable according to the invention. This process comprises dispersing at least one ethylenically unsaturated monomer in an aqueous medium and polymerizing by means of at least one free radical polymerization initiator in the presence of at least one dispersed, finely divided inorganic solid and at least one anionic, cationic and nonionic dispersant by the aqueous free radical emulsion polymerization method,

a) a stable aqueous dispersion of the at least one inorganic solid being used, which dispersion, with an initial solids concentration of  $\geq 1\%$  by weight, based on the aqueous dispersion of the at least one inorganic solid, still contains more than 90% by weight of the originally dispersed solid in dispersed form one hour after its preparation and whose dispersed solid particles have a diameter of  $\leq 100$  nm,

b) the disperse solid particles of the at least one inorganic solid having an electrophoretic mobility which differs from zero in an aqueous standard potassium chloride solution at a pH which corresponds to the pH of the aqueous reaction medium before the beginning of the addition of the dispersants,

c) at least one anionic, cationic and nonionic dispersant being added to the aqueous solid particle dispersion before the beginning of the addition of the at least one ethylenically unsaturated monomer,

d) thereafter from 0.01 to 30% by weight of the total amount of the at least one monomer being added to the aqueous solid particle dispersion and being polymerized to a conversion of at least 90%

and

e) the remaining amount of the at least one monomer then being added continuously under polymerization conditions at the rate at which it is consumed.

Please replace the paragraph at page 5, lines 6-13, with the following rewritten paragraph:

A suitable parameter for influencing or adjusting the electrophoretic mobility of dispersed solid particles in a certain environment is the pH of the aqueous reaction medium. By protonation or deprotonation of the dispersed solid particles, the electrophoretic mobility is changed in the positive direction in the acidic pH range ( $\text{pH} < 7$ ) and in the negative direction in the alkaline range ( $\text{pH} > 7$ ). The pH range suitable for the process disclosed in ~~WO 03000760~~ WO 03/000760 is that within which a free radical aqueous emulsion polymerization can be carried out. This pH range is as a rule from pH 1 to 12, frequently from pH 1.5 to 11, often from pH 2 to 10.

Please replace the paragraph at page 5, lines 22-41, with the following rewritten paragraph:

What is important for the process disclosed according to ~~WO 03000760~~ WO 03/000760 is that, when, under the abovementioned pH conditions, the dispersed solid particles

- have an electrophoretic mobility with a negative sign, from 0.01 to 10, preferably from 0.05 to 5, particularly preferably from 0.1 to 3, parts by weight of at least one cationic dispersant, from 0.01 to 100, preferably from 0.05 to 50, particularly preferably from 0.1 to 20, parts by weight of at least one nonionic dispersant and at least one anionic dispersant are used per 100 parts by weight of the at least one ethylenically unsaturated

monomer, the amount of which anionic dispersant being such that the ratio of the number of equivalents of anionic dispersant to that of cationic dispersant is greater than 1, or

- have an electrophoretic mobility with a positive sign, from 0.01 to 10, preferably from 0.05 to 5, particularly preferably from 0.1 to 3, parts by weight of at least one anionic dispersant, from 0.01 to 100, preferably from 0.05 to 50, particularly preferably from 0.01 to 20, parts by weight of at least one nonionic dispersant and at least one cationic dispersant are used per 100 parts by weight of the at least one ethylenically unsaturated monomer, the amount of which cationic dispersant being such that the ratio of the number of equivalents of cationic dispersant to that of anionic dispersant is greater than 1.

Please replace the paragraph at page 6, lines 10-27, with the following rewritten paragraph:

The total amount of the at least one anionic, cationic and nonionic dispersant used according to ~~WO 03/000760~~ WO 03/000760 can be initially taken in the aqueous solid dispersion. However, it is also possible initially to take only a portion of said dispersants in the aqueous solid dispersion and to add the remaining amounts continuously or batchwise during the free radical emulsion polymerization. However, it is essential to the process that the abovementioned ratio of the number of equivalents of anionic dispersant to that of cationic dispersant is maintained before or during the free radical emulsion polymerization, depending on the electrophoretic sign of the finely divided solid. If inorganic solid particles which have an electrophoretic mobility with a negative sign under the abovementioned pH conditions are used, the ratio of the number of equivalents of anionic dispersant to that of cationic dispersant must therefore be greater than 1 during the entire emulsion

polymerization. In a corresponding manner, in the case of inorganic solids particles having an electrophoretic mobility with a positive sign, the ratio of the number of equivalents of cationic dispersant to that of anionic dispersant must be greater than 1 during the entire emulsion polymerization. It is advantageous if the ratios of the numbers of equivalents are  $\geq 2$ ,  $\geq 3$ ,  $\geq 4$ ,  $\geq 5$ ,  $\geq 6$ ,  $\geq 7$  or  $\geq 10$ , the ratios of the numbers of equivalents particularly advantageously being from 2 to 5.

Please replace the paragraph at page 7, lines 1-19, with the following rewritten paragraph:

The preparation of an aqueous polymer dispersion is effected, for example, by means of free radical aqueous emulsion polymerization. The procedure for a free radical aqueous emulsion polymerization of ethylenically unsaturated monomers has been widely described and is therefore sufficiently well known to a person skilled in the art [cf. for example Encyclopedia of Polymer Science and Engineering, Vol. 8, pages 659 to 677, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1987; D.C. Blackley, Emulsion Polymerisation, pages 155 to 465, Applied Science Publishers, Ltd., Essex, 1975; D.C. Blackley, Polymer Latices, 2nd Edition, Vol. 1, pages 33 to 415, Chapman & Hall, 1997; H. Warson, The Applications of Synthetic Resin Emulsions, pages 49 to 244, Ernest Benn, Ltd., London, 1972; D. Diederich, Chemie in unserer Zeit 24 (1990), 135 to 142, Verlag Chemie, Weinheim; J. Piirma, Emulsion Polymerisation, pages 1 to 287, Academic Press, 1982; F. Hölscher, Dispersionen synthetischer Hochpolymerer, pages 1 to 160, Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 1969 and DE-A 40 03 422]. It is usually carried out by dispersing the ethylenically unsaturated monomers in the presence of dispersants in an aqueous medium and polymerizing them by means of at least one free radical polymerization initiator. The process disclosed in ~~WO-03000760~~ WO 03/000760 differs from this procedure only in an additional presence of at least one finely

divided inorganic solid which has an electrophoretic mobility differing from zero and in the use of a special dispersant combination during the polymerization.